PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WM. F. DURISOE.

PROPRIETOR.

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Look Always on the Sunny Side Whatlittle things may sweeten life If we but view them rightly! Our darkest moments oft are rife With pleasures beaming rightly.

The mind that wraps itself in grief And vents its woes in groaning, Would never gain one hour's relief, For ages pass'd in mouning.

Look always on the sunny si 'e-The sun is ever shining; The shadow may be dark and wide, But 'tis no use repining:

Nay, the' the sun seem vanish'd quite We are not unenlightened. The glittering stars show best at night

As though by darkness brightened. Your path may be thro' deserts drear, But springs e'en there are flowing; Keep up your spirits, never fear, Heaven still is joy bestowing.

As a bright flower that may be found Where all besides is dreary, Seems to shed sweeter fragrance around,

Just so. a joy the mourner sees Amid the gloom of sigrawie Posse-ses double power to please, And strengthens for the morrow.

In comfort to the weary.

Then let us always look for joy, E'en in our griefs invite her; And what would otherwise annoy, Will help to make life brighter.

A GOOD ONE.

The Hartford (Conn.) Gazette tells following good one, which well hits off the practice of running ourselves down that others be induced to compliment. Very few, as in the case of the pious Mr. H. that would like to be taken at their word:

In a village not a dozen miles from Hartford the members of a religious society were in the habit of holding prayer meetings in the church in which they made a kind of confession commonly called "telling one's experience." A very pious member of the flock, Mr. H. sometimes invited Mr. P. who was not a member, to attend the "experience meetings." At one of these. Mr. H. in relating his experience, stated that he was a great sinner-that he had sinned daily, with his eyes open-wilfully and knowingly sinned-that goodness dwelt not in his heart-that he was absolutely deprayed, and that nothing but the boundless mercy and infinite goodness of Jehovah, manifested through the atoning blood of the Redeemer, could save him from eternal perdition. Mr. P. who had accidentally been placed upon the "anxious seat," was called upon after his neighbor H. had ended, to relate his "experience." He arose, and with great gravity said, he had very little to say of himself; but the brethren would remember that he had lived for twenty-five years the next door neighbor to Mr. H. that he knew him well and it gave him great pleasure, (because he I looked up, and he described the resemcould do it with entire sincerity) to confirm the truth of all brother H. had confessed of himself! When Mr. P. sat down under the smile of the whole congregation (the worthy parson not accepted,) Mr. H. went up to him and said. "You are a rascal ers and brooks, or Jordan and Euphrates. and a linr, and I'll lick you when out of and Texas rivers. While he was gazing

Dennis, darlint, och Dennis, what is it you're doing!'

'I'se trying an exparament!'
'Murder! what is it!'

What is it, did you sny! Why it's given hot wather to the chickens I am, so tha'll be after laying boiled eggs.'

'Men are made in the image of God?' Gentlemen are manufactured by tailors, barbers, and boot blackers.

Woman is the last and most perfect work of God. Ladies are the productions of silks worms, milliners and dressing

A darkey set to work to cut down a very tough tree, but his axe flew back, for some time, with but little effect. A storm occurred mean time, and a crashing shaft of lightning shattered a huge oak to splinters gear him.

'Bress de Lord!' exclaimed Sambo, 'dat well done. 'Spose you try dis one nextguess you get your match.

Words may pass, but blows fall heavy. unswerving devotion to the constitution, "the propriety of roosting."

The extent of his plantation and the admirable management everywhere observable have perfectly enraptured the writer, and we regret our space limits us to extracts while our desire is to give the whole, as it presents our distinguished citizen in Carolinian.

"We reached Fort Hill about two o'clock p. m. It was nearly the dinner hour. 1 was introduced to his family, which at that time consisted of Mrs. Calhoun, his youngest daughter, and three youngest sons .-Mr. Calhoun has seven children; the eldest, Andrew, is a planter in Alabama; the next Patrick, is a captain in the army, and stationed near New Orleans, the eldest daughter is in Europe, the wife of our charge at Belgium. Mrs. Calhoun is just such a wife as a man like Mr. Calhoun should have-sensible, domestic, and industrious. She governs her household in a style that the Roman matron in the olden ames ever surpassed. Cornelia, the daughter at home, is a most affectionate companion for the mother. John is a physician, and was married, shortly after I left to the daughter of a near neighbor. He will make a leading physician wherever his destiny leads him to settle. James, the next, is a calm, quiet, thinking young man of 20, and, in many respects, strongly resembles his father. Willie is the youngest of all Mr. Calhoun's children, about 18 years of age, and the pet of all. The two ast are students in the South Carolina

College, and at home during the vacation."

"Had I not known with whom I was conversing I should have set him down n my mind as the most thorough going practical farmer I had ever met with -There is no detail connected with it, with which he is not perfectly familiar; and as he carries you along with him, he points out to you, and explains every thing in the most simple manner possible. You wonder, knowing the man, where he got his information from, and when he had time to get it, and still more when he had time to carry it into operation. But people cannot understand Mr. Calboun, he is a perfect Napteon in his system and power of combinations. He has a time and place for every thing; in a word, to give a volgar quotation, "what Mr. Calboun don't know about any and every thing, ain't worth a man's while to look after.' Say what you please about Mr. Culhoun's other qualifications, dispute about them as much as you please. whether he is this, that or the other, I care not-but this asertion I will make, John C. Calhoun is the best practical farmer in the United States, and if any man doubts this assertion, let him make a pilgrimage to Fort Hill, and his doubts will be left there."

"By the way, while walking in the large corn field, I asked Mr. Calhoun what gave the name of Fort Hill to this place. He answered my query by pointing out to me a long hill about the Seneca, and remark-

"There was a fort stood there, built, I believe, during the war of the revolution; it was used during that time by the Ameri cans, and called Fort Hill. It was dismantled with peace, but its name has heen given to my farm, on which the old fort stood.' By this time we had passed through the tall corn and had reached the bank of the river, a narrow but a rapid and very deep stream, whose head waters were found not forty miles from him, in fact in sight of his house in the mountains. There was a long scow tied to a tree on the bank swung out into the stream. We both entered it, and I took a seat.

Not a word was spoken for some moments, and an impression was made on my mind which I shall not soon forget .-Mr. Calhoun's clear voice for a moment broke the spell. "The Seneca must be about two-thirds of the size of the Jordan.' blance, probably, with as much accuracy as if he has seen both. Again, I thought with what is he not familiar. The history of an empire or republic, or the history of the cotton plant or Indian corn; these rivup that placid stream, I gazed at him, and I have felt an irresistible love come over me, and a consciousness of irresistible power in him, which I never have felt belore in the presence of any created being. I have stood in sight of emperors and kings in the old word at reviews, amid the rolling of artillery, the peals of music from hundreds of bands and the marching of thousands, and yet I never was so impressed with a feeling of the one man power, as in the presence alone of John C. Calhoun, in a boat on the Seneca river, and during that brief period a hundred things flashed across my mind, which I will recall again. One conviction was this: that but for ignorance, downright stupid ignorance, on the part of the people of the United States, made so and kept so by still more stupid, hack party papers, contented with the interest of selfish, aspiring party leaders. whose interest it is to keep the mass of the people ignorant of the real character of John C. Calhoun, of his glorious and godlike intellect, his lofty patriotism, and love for country, which is only bounded by that country, and not by any one State or section-he wishes but justice to all-of his

Mr. Calhoun at Fort Hill. his supreme contempt for dishonest, time We find in the New York Herald an serving politicians, tricksters, and lickspit-interesting letter from a correspondent tles; and his love for all that is good, usewho had lately paid a visit to Mr. Calhoun and patriotic; above all, his honesty at Fort Hill, his residence, in Pendleton. long experience of forty years in the highest seats in the councils of the Union-and his deep thought and foresight, which all make him what he is, the greatest man in the federal Union-but for this, the people. as one man, would have arisen and placed him at the head of affairs at Washington a character entirely new to most persons him at the head of affairs at Washington beyond the bounds of the State.—South long ago, and he would have stamped the impress of his mighty mind, for years to come, for good. With so pure, so lofty and patriotic a President, how would our government now stand before the struggling European nations? He would mark his administration by acts and policy that would cause it to be blessed for a century to come. As it is, what has he not done. for the last twenty years only? He has originated and carried more measures. which have become law, and defeated more which he believed to be bad, than all the Presidents during that period. Is it not true, and are not the people of the United States fully conversant with these facts !-He has no press to trumpet forth and blazon his great actions, as every other little great man has, and who consequently become quite honored and caressed. These men, and that class of men, every one of them, know what John C. Calhoun is, and what he has done, and feel that to lim they are the pigmy to the giant. Mr. Cal-houn stands alone. He is like the mighty chain of the Alleghanies, which boom up and not till then, will the people of our country look back, and then in that dis-"Towards sunset Mr. Calhoun gave me tance—above all, will tower the memory of the acts of Calhoun. He is like the mountain-the grandeur of his mind and its conceptions cannot be seen by those in his time. Distance will mark his outlines with distinctness and do him justice-bet-

ter for him-too late for us. "What experience has been his-how long and how varied! Six years a member of the lower House of Congress, eight years Secretary of War, seven years Vice President, one year Secretary of State, eighteen years Senator in Congress! For orty years, without intermission, in the public service; and during periods fraught with the greatest excitement and interest to the Union. I thought what a burning shame that party subserviency should be able to obscure in our own land an intellect which would shine brilliantly in any other; and the sage of experience never occupy his true position in our estimation until after he leaves us; and what does he think of this or of the Presidency? I asked him, and as near as I can recollect I will give his reply:

"What could I gain to be President? Core and anxiety, that I am not ambitious. The only reward I seek is the approbation of my own conscience. I neither ask nor desire any other reward than that. I would not accept the office of President on any other terms than the most entire freedom to reform abuses, abolish this system of removals, and break up the spoils and plunder system, and restore the government to a healthy and vigorous action, and this without any trammel or pledges, except those which the constitution imposes upon the

A PRAYER BY KOSSUTH.-The follows ng prayer offered by Kossuth will be interesting to our readers. It was offered by him kneeling amid the multitude, at the grave of the Magyer heroes who fell in the battle of Rapoylna, and was originally published in the Opposition a journal of Pesth. We translate from the Ger-

Almighty Lord! God of the warriors of Arpad! Look down from thy starry throne upon thy imploring servant, from whose lips the prayer of millions ascends to thy Heaven, praising the unsearchable power of thine Omnipotence. O God. over me shines thy sun and beneath me repose the relics of my fallea heroic brethren, above my head the sky is blue and under my feet the earth is dyed red with the boly blood of the children of our ancestors. Let the animating beams of thy sun fall here that flowers may spring up from the blood so that these hulls of departed beings may not molder unadorred. God of our fathers and God of the nations! hear and bless the voice of our warriors in which the arm and the soul of brave nations thander to break the iron hand of tyranny as it forges its chains. As a free man I kneel on these fresh graves, by the remains of my brothers. By such a sacrifice as theirs Thy Earth would be consecrated were it all-stained with sig. O God! on this holy soil above these graves no race of slaves can live. O Father! Father of our Fathers! Mighty over myriads. Almighty God of the Heaven, the Earth and the Seas! From the hones springs a glory whose radiance is on the brow of my people. Hallow their dust with Thy grace that the ashes of my falen beroic brethren may rest in peace !-Leave us not, Great God of bartles! In the holy name of the natious, praised be Thy Omnipotance. Amen.

elederly lady recently to Dr. II-, the might (according to Gen. II.) still substicelebrated bone-setter, in describing the tute the alternative for the Joint Resolueffects of it deseased spine, "I can neither

"I should recommend, then, replied he,

From the Marshall (Texas) Republican.

MARSHALL, July 3, 1849. MR. EDITOR .- 1 have drawn entirely from my memory the few paragraphs of Col. Wigfall's speech, which are given for publication. I shall, at some convenient time, give you other paragraphs, until the eutire speech shall have been published. BRUTUS.

Mr Wigfall's Speech. The Address of the southern members. tained the declaration that "the present been stricken out, by the consent of Mr. the State. Calhoun, before the motion was made for recommitment. It was the Address of the It was plain that the Missouri restriction Southern members against which they was a mere nollity. If a state is formed voted, and as an excuse for it they point above 36 deg. 30 min. slavery is to be proout sentences which they were never asked hibited; but no such state can be formed o indorse.

But the Southern Address, they say, lectures that the aggressions of the North Texas, except by our consent. It could have upon South would be the cause of war be- been abolished by our consent whether tween foreign nations. This is language the Missouri restriction had been ingrafted which they could not tolerate-it is such in the Joint Resolutions or not. But withas should got be used towards our brethren. out the insertion of the Missouri Compro-But when Mr. Berrien says, "such inter-ference would not be tolerated between in-been passed. It afforded northern democrats dependent sovereignties-it would be met an excuse for voting for them, and at the by remoistrance, and, if necessary, by same time interfered with none of our force." they see nothing objectionable, but rights. 'Tis the only compromise we have vote for, indorse, and are willing to sign ever made with the North, by which we it. The same sentiments in other passa-Wigfall to be commined in Mr. Berricu's,

ges, which were objected to by them in houn has been denounced, and held up to the Southern Address, were shown by Mr. reprobation." It is at the faithful senand to have received their entire sauction. What confidence, then, he asked, can be placed in their sincerity, when they urge the existence of these passeges in the Southern Address as their reason for not sign General Houston said (Mr. Wigfall con-

tated the country, faithless to the South, and particularly to Texas. Mr. Calhoun.

Said Mr. W., needed no defender, and he that one-third of the state lay above 36 (Mr. W.) could be neither provoked nor deg. 30 min, he meant degrees of latitude, betrayed into the discussion of a false issue. and not square miles. The other two Gen. Houston's conduct, and not Mr. charges he left untouched, the reply being Calhoun's was the matter under consideration. But as Gen. H. had rested his defence upon the establishing of his charges against Mr. C., they became important, and for that purpose he would consider them, and for that only. It was impossible, within the time allowed him, to ex- charges he had made were grave. They plain and consider in detail the positions involved the character of the Senator. which that great statesman had occupied opon all the great questions upon which the country had been divided during the He would now ask him, and he begged a last quarter of a century. He would reply-could a Texau carry his negroes restrict himself to one-Mr. C's position above 36 deg. 30 min. in our own state? audience were familiar with it, and be-

it. If upon this he could show that General II's position was unsustained, the estimony upon all other points as unworby of belief. Falsus in uno falsus in omnibus. [When a witness wilfully misrepresented as to one matter he could be believed as to none.] Gen. Houston, charged that Mr. C., by dispatching the Joint Resolutions, put it out of the power of Mr. Polk to tender the alternative as he (Mr P.) had pledged himself to do. Mr. W. pere asked General II. if Mr. Polk could not, at any time before the Joint Resolutions had been acted upon by the Republic of Texas, have withdrawn them and substiuted the alternative. General H. was understood to say "he could not." Then. said Mr. W., out of your own mouth I will condemn you. I hold in my hand a letter signed Sam. Houston, written six weeks after the Joint Resolutions had been dispatched, and addressed, to Major J. Donalson. "I said," exclaimed General H., "that Mr. Polk said he could not." If, said Mr. W., there are any other modifications of your answer to be made, I will patiently await them. There seem to be none. Then I will read what Gen. 11. thought of Mr. Polk's position and control over the Joint Resolutions on the 9th April, 1845, six weeks after they had passed from Mr. C's hands. "Now, my dear friend, 1 conjure you to use your influence in having presented to this government, the alternative suggested by the amendment to Mr. Brown's Bill before it is too late, and

while there is a remedy." It was not even then "too late" for THE REMEDY .- "Ob, Doctor," said an Mr. Polk to undo Mr. C's work. He tions, and, by withdrawing from the prople the privilege of deciding for themselves, redcem his pledge, and thus place friend Gen. H. But whatever may be the his sword by his side.

fact as to the power of the President over the Joint Resolutions after they had been dispatched, that Gen. Honston did not believe that Mr. Pola's conduct was controlled by Mr. Cathoan's action is manifest .-Yet he openly and holdly charges it .-Could be have forgotten the letter, or did he presume upon our ignorance?

But, again. Gen. H. says that by the Joint Resolutions slavery is now abolished over one third of Texas-that the "legal capacity there existing to employ slave la-The Address of the southern members, and Mr. Wigfall, was objected to by our boun," and that vast region out off from the occupation of Southern planters and farmers "-that " Mr. C, has motillated a crisis was as important as that which led Southern state, and suppressed, in a large Mr. Bergen's Address, for which both Senators voted, and would have signed, declares that the question is of all subjects has been Mr. Polk, and not Mr. C., who the most important." Can language be is responsible for this, if it be so. But is stronger? It is objected again, that the the statement true, that slavery is now original draft declares that "if our rights abolished in Texas? Mr. W. would not are not protected under the constitution, it insult the understanding by arguing the (the constitution) will become "a sword question. Slavery existed there, and still for attack and not a shield for defence." Is exists all over Texas. The Federal Govthe proposition not self-evident? But, ernment had no right to abolish it. Our strangesta say, neither of the Senators own Legislature had none. Yet Gen. II. were eyer asked to vote for the original had just stated, in the most solemn manner. draft-the objectionable passages having that it was now abolished over one third of

> Mr. W. then rend the Joint Resolutions. except "by the consent" of Terus. Slavery. then, cannot be abolished over any of have lost nothing. And for this Mr. Caltinel the deserter always fires as he is passing from the camp of his countrymen into the lines of the enemy.

But, said Mr. W., Gen. H. says that the line of 36 deg. 30 min. cuts off onethird of the state. He here exhibited a twelfth, or a teath at most, lay above the loved) that he had been demonated by Mr. line. It, said Mr. W., he has attempted Calhoun on account of his Oregon vote. to impose upon our credulity as to those When grave charges are made, it is inportant to determine the character of the informed, what confidence can we place accuser. He (General Houston,) would in his statements as to those matters of rest his defence upon the issue of showing which we know nothing-Mr. Calboan's that Mr. Calhoun was, and ever had been position upon the Bank, Tariff, and Inupon all the great questions which had agi- ternal Improvement, questions more than

> almost entirely taken up with anecdotes, and compliments to the ladies.

When he took his seat. Mr. W. rose and said that "Nero had laughed while Rome was burning." The matter under consideration was a serious one. And he had attempted to laugh them off and divert attention by his anecdotes .us to Texas. He selected this because his Gen. II. answered, he could carry them to New York if he saw fit. That is an cause Gen. II. had laid great stress upon evasion said Mr. W., I will have a fair answer. Is there any "legal incapacity?" I do not know, said Gen. H . I have not facts upon which he relied false, and his considered the question. "You should charges unfounded, then he would call have done so," said Mr. W., before hazardupon the people to reject his (Gen. H's) ing your reputation and veracity by making the statement.

> A NEW COTTON PRESS .- We find the following description of a new Cotton press in the Mobile Tribune. We would call the

> attention of our planters to it. "Mr. D. McComb, the inventor and patentee has left at this office a model of a new press for compressing cotton hay or hemp. It will remain only for a few days. and we invite planters and others interested to examine it. Its construction, remarks the parentee, is such as to secure the utmost possible durability; and its location in the ginhouse secures hands and horses from inclement weather. The bale being made in the lint rom, or on the same floor, makes the operation very convenient. The press being suspended, is secured from decay, and the horse operating round its centre, is enabled to do his work with unprecedented case and speed, as he only makes from four to eight revolutions to the bale. It' requires, less than a horse power to reduce five hundred pounds of cotton to shipping size, and less than one hour's work of the horse i making fifty bales, or less than one minute to the bale.

This press has been fully tested in Mississippi and Louisiana, and is considered unequaled in its advantages for the pressing bearance. purposes. It is remarkably simple in its construction and after inspecting it we could not doubt that it is a great improve-

ment on the ordinary screw press. Mr. McComb is arranging to establish a workshop in this city, in order to fill prompt ly the order of planters in South Alabama, Mississippi, &c.

The body of Marshal Bugeaud was em-Texas in the hands of Mr. Benton and his balmed and dressed in full uniform, with

From the Abbeville Banner. REPORT OF THE HODGES AND FULLER INSTITUTES.

Greenwood, June 27th-28th 1849. The Committee gave their undivided attention to the exercises of the pupils in the several departments of these Schools, and express their entire satisfaction and approval of the performances.

In our report, we will notice the order of examination, beginning with the Female School. After an appropriate hymn had been sung by the music teachers, accompanied with the piano. and prayer of-fered by the Rev. J. M. Chiles, the ex-ercises commenced with spelling, primary geography, and proceeded to the higher classes in geography, history of South Carolina, history of England, English Grammar, rhetoric, arithmetic, algebra, astronomy, philosophy, and at intervals exercises on the piano-all of which were heard with no small degree of pleasure; The questions propounded to the young ladies were unusually full, and the auswers were so promptly and correctly given, as to satisfy us that as far as they had advanced, they were thoroughly acquainted with the various branches upon which they were examined. The performances of the young ladies on the piano were highly satisfactory, showing rapid improvement, as several of them had but recently commenced. Specimens of drawing and painting were also exhibited, which had

been executed in very neat style.

The evening exercises were taken up with the reading of compositions, which evinced much original thought, and were particularly marked for their moral cast. During these exercises, the Instructors and pupils performed some admirable pieces

on the piano, which were ruly enlivening. The second day was directed to the exunination of the students in the classical department of the Hodges Institutes. The branches of study upon which they were examined, were numerous: Sallust, Homer, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Latio Lessons, Mental Philosophy, Geometry, Greek Reader, Book-keeping, Ancient Geography, Surveying, Mental Science, Algebra, &c. The examination was ably and faithfully conducted by the Principal of the Institute, and the classes acquitted themselves with much credit, and to the entire satisaction of the Committee.

The exercises of the evening were deepv interesting, consisting of addresses by the several students of each department of the Institutes, a large proportion of which were original, commanding the approbation of all present.

On third day, the Committee attended with interest to the examination of the students of the English department of the Hodges Institute, conducted by the Instructor in that department. In this examination, the pupils evinced a familiarity with the branches of study to which they had been attending, which satisfied the Committee that they were thoroughly

In conclusion, the Committee take pleasure in expressing their opinion, that the exercises of the pupils in the several departments of the above schools, were highly creditable to themselves, and reflect ionor upon their instructors, and could not fail to satisfy the expectations of their parents and guardians.

J. S. ANTLEY, Chairman.

MR. CLAY ON FREE SOIL.

The Hon. Henry Clay being invited to attend the Convention at Cleveland, Ohioto celebrate the auniversary of the passage f the Ordinance of 1787, sent the following letter, in excuse for nonattendance:-

"ASHLAND, June 16, 1849. Gentlemen,-I received your official letter. in behalf of the Freemen of the Reserve inviving me to unite with them, at Cleveland, in celebrating the anniversary of the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, on the 13 h of July next. I concur entirely in opinion as to the wisdom of that great measure, and I am glad that it has secured to the State, on which it operates, an exemption from the evils of Slavery. But the event of the passage of the Ordinance has never, within my knowledge, been celebrated in any one of the sixty-one years which has since intervened. It is proposed for the first time to commemorate it. It is impossible to disguise the conviction, that this purpose originates out of the question row unfortunately agirating the whole Union, of the introduction of slavery into New Mexico and California. Whilst no one can be more opposed than-I am to the extension of slavery into those new territories, either by the authority of Congress or by individual enterprise. I should be unwilling to do anything to increase the prevailing excitement. I hope that the question will be met in a spirit of calmness and candor, and finally sculed in a manner to add strength and stability, instead of bringing any danger to the existence of our Union. In all our differences of opinion, we should never cease to remember that we are fellow citizens of one common and glorious country. nor to exercise mutual and friendly for-

But, gentlemen, waiving all other considerations, indispensable engagements will prevent my attendance on the occasion, which you have done me the honor to invite me.

With great respect, I am your friend and obedient servant. Messrs. John: C. Vaughan, Thomas. Brown Committee."

Crows are never the whiter for washing themselves.